

Machine Learning & Data Mining

Lecture 3

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November 9, 2021



Outline

- Multivariate Regression Model Building
- Polynomial Regression Model
- Support Vector Regression (SVR) Model

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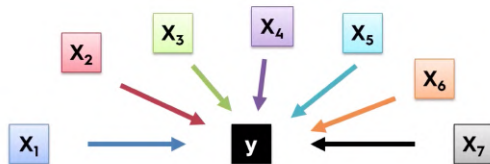
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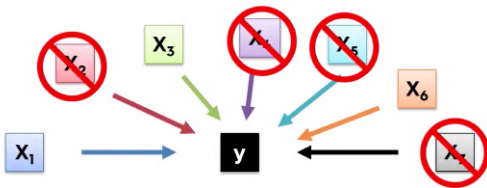
Building a Multivariate Regression Model



Building a Multivariate Regression Model



Building a Multivariate Regression Model



Why?

Building a Multivariate Regression Model

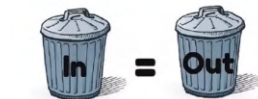
1)



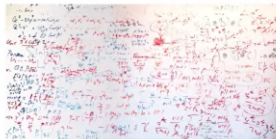
2)

Building a Multivariate Regression Model

1)



2)



Building a Multivariate Regression Model

5 methods of building models:

1. All-in

Building a Multivariate Regression Model

5 methods of building models:

1. All-in
2. Backward Elimination

Building a Multivariate Regression Model

5 methods of building models:

1. All-in
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3. Forward Selection

Building a Multivariate Regression Model

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1. All-in
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4. Bidirectional Elimination


Building a Multivariate Regression Model

5 methods of building models:

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4. Bidirectional Elimination
5. Score Comparison

Building a Multivariate Regression Model

5 methods of building models:

1. All-in
 2. Backward Elimination
 3. Forward Selection
 4. Bidirectional Elimination
 5. Score Comparison
- 
- Stepwise
Regression

Building A Model

“All-in” – cases:



Building A Model

“All-in” – cases:

- Prior knowledge; OR



Building A Model

"All-in" – cases:

- Prior knowledge; OR
- You have to; OR



Building A Model

“All-in” – cases:

- Prior knowledge; OR
- You have to; OR
- Preparing for Backward Elimination



Building A Model

Backward Elimination



Building A Model

Backward Elimination

STEP 1: Select a significance level to stay in the model (e.g. $SL = 0.05$)



Building A Model

Backward Elimination

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STEP 2: Fit the full model with all possible predictors



Building A Model

Backward Elimination

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STEP 2: Fit the full model with all possible predictors



STEP 3: Consider the predictor with the highest P-value. If $P > SL$, go to STEP 4, otherwise go to FIN



Building A Model

Backward Elimination

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STEP 4: Remove the predictor



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STEP 5: Fit model without this variable*



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FIN: Your Model Is Ready



Building A Model

Forward Selection



Building A Model

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Building A Model

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STEP 2: Fit all simple regression models $y \sim x_n$. Select the one with the lowest P-value



Building A Model



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STEP 3: Keep this variable and fit all possible models with one extra predictor added to the one(s) you already have

Building A Model



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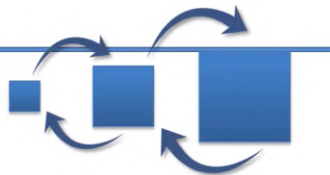


FIN: Keep the previous model



Building A Model

Bidirectional Elimination



Building A Model

Bidirectional Elimination

STEP 1: Select a significance level to enter and to stay in the model
e.g.: SLENTER = 0.05, SLSTAY = 0.05



Building A Model

Bidirectional Elimination

STEP 1: Select a significance level to enter and to stay in the model
e.g.: SLENTER = 0.05, SLSTAY = 0.05



STEP 2: Perform the next step of Forward Selection (new variables must have: $P < \text{SLENTER}$ to enter)



Building A Model

Bidirectional Elimination

STEP 1: Select a significance level to enter and to stay in the model
e.g.: SLENTER = 0.05, SLSTAY = 0.05



STEP 2: Perform the next step of Forward Selection (new variables must have: $P < \text{SLENTER}$ to enter)



STEP 3: Perform ALL steps of Backward Elimination (old variables must have $P < \text{SLSTAY}$ to stay)



Building A Model

Bidirectional Elimination

STEP 1: Select a significance level to enter and to stay in the model
e.g.: $SLENTER = 0.05$, $SLSTAY = 0.05$



STEP 2: Perform the next step of Forward Selection (new variables must have: $P < SLENTER$ to enter)



STEP 3: Perform ALL steps of Backward Elimination (old variables must have $P < SLSTAY$ to stay)



Building A Model

Bidirectional Elimination

STEP 1: Select a significance level to enter and to stay in the model
e.g.: SLENTER = 0.05, SLSTAY = 0.05



STEP 2: Perform the next step of Forward Selection (new variables must have: $P < \text{SLENTER}$ to enter)

STEP 3: Perform ALL steps of Backward Elimination (old variables must have $P < \text{SLSTAY}$ to stay)

STEP 4: No new variables can enter and no old variables can exit

FIN: Your Model Is Ready

Building A Model

All Possible Models



Building A Model

All Possible Models

STEP 1: Select a criterion of goodness of fit (e.g. Akaike criterion)

Video on Akaike Information Criterion (AIC): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YkD7ydzp9_E



Building A Model

All Possible Models

STEP 1: Select a criterion of goodness of fit (e.g. Akaike criterion)



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STEP 2: Construct All Possible Regression Models: $2^N - 1$ total combinations



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FIN: Your Model Is Ready



Example:
10 columns means
1,023 models

Building A Model

5 methods of building models:

1. All-in
2. Backward Elimination
3. Forward Selection
4. Bidirectional Elimination
5. Score Comparison

Polynomial Regression Model

Regressions

Simple
Linear
Regression

$$y = b_0 + b_1x_1$$

Regressions

Simple
Linear
Regression

$$y = b_0 + b_1x_1$$

Multiple
Linear
Regression

$$y = b_0 + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + \dots + b_nx_n$$

Regressions

Simple
Linear
Regression

$$y = b_0 + b_1x_1$$

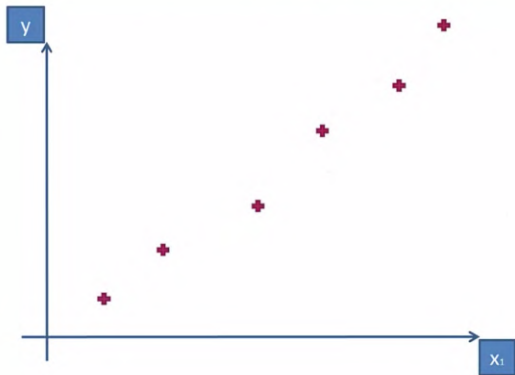
Multiple
Linear
Regression

$$y = b_0 + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + \dots + b_nx_n$$

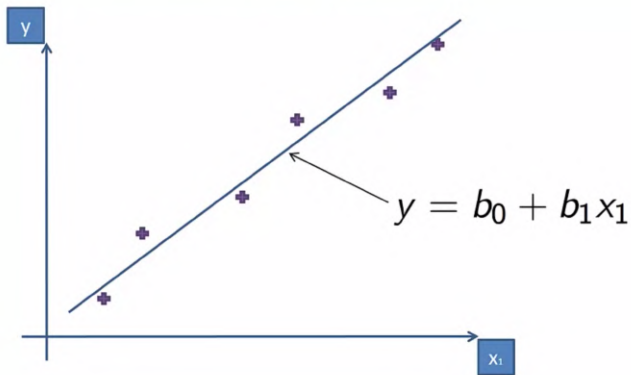
Polynomial
Linear
Regression

$$y = b_0 + b_1x_1 + b_2x_1^2 + \dots + b_nx_1^n$$

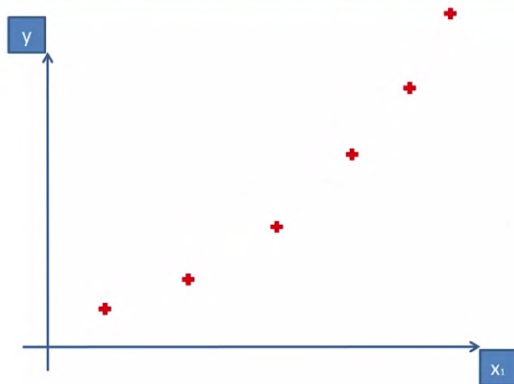
Simple Linear Regression



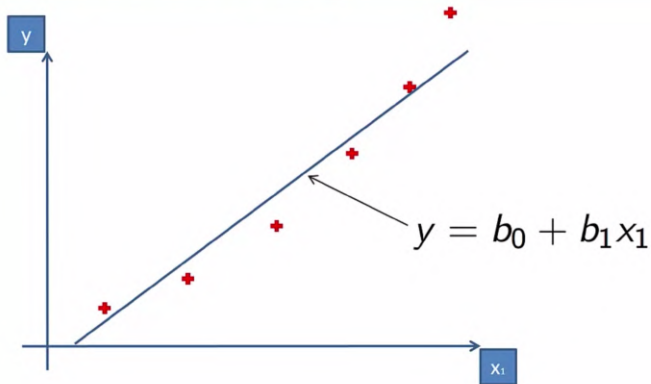
Simple Linear Regression



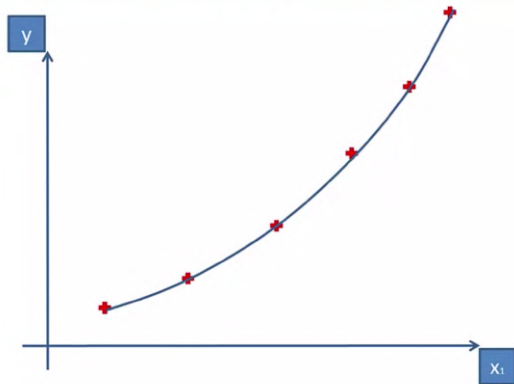
Simple Linear Regression



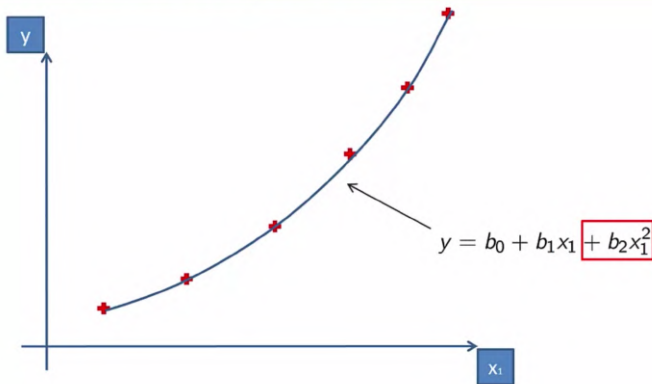
Simple Linear Regression



Polynomial Regression



Polynomial Regression



Polynomial Regression

One Question: Why “Linear”?

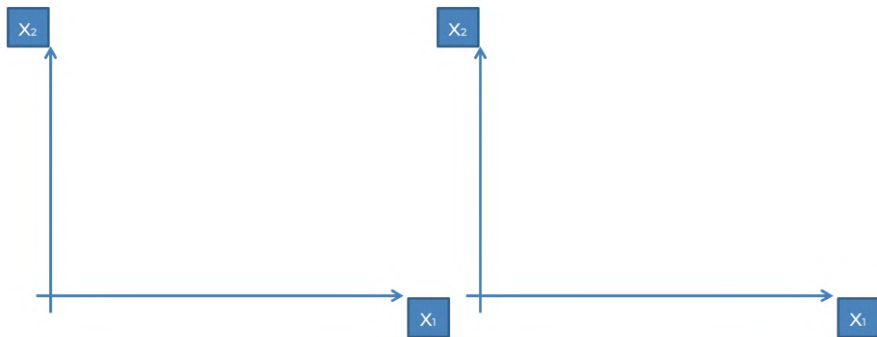
Polynomial Regression

Polynomial
Linear
Regression

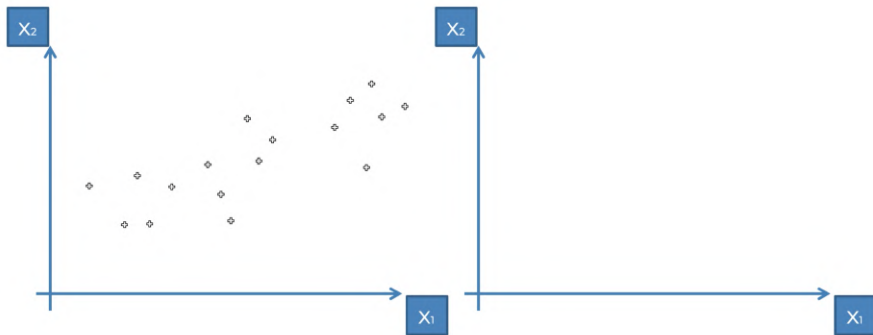
$$y = b_0 + b_1x_1 + b_2x_1^2 + \dots + b_nx_1^n$$

SVR Model

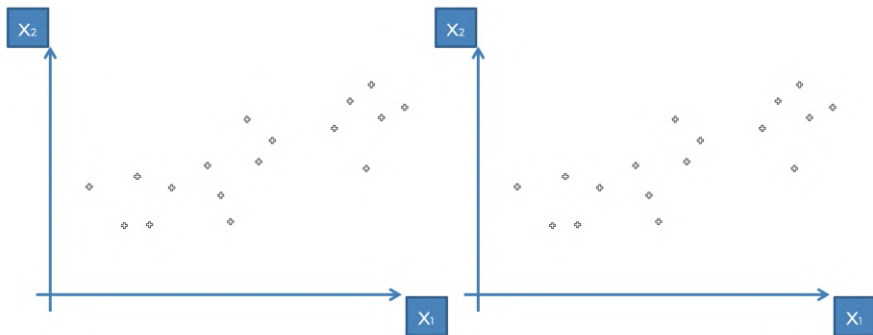
SVR Intuition



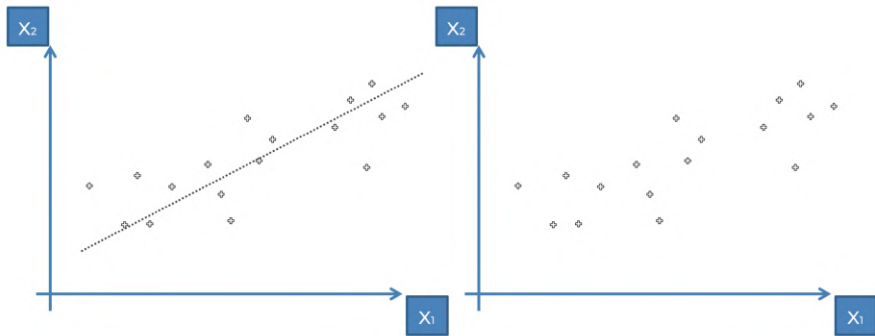
SVR Intuition



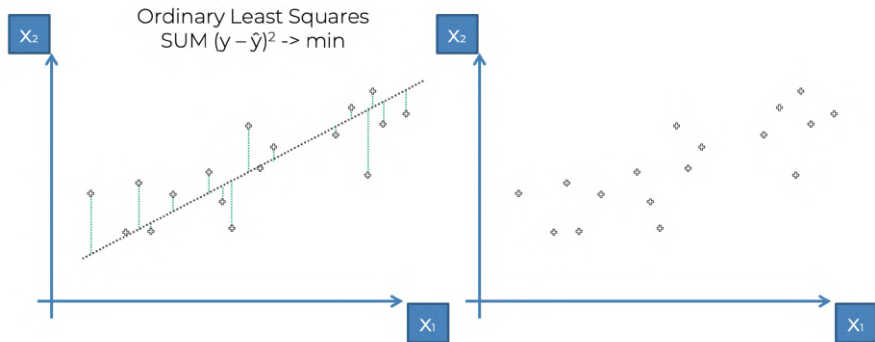
SVR Intuition



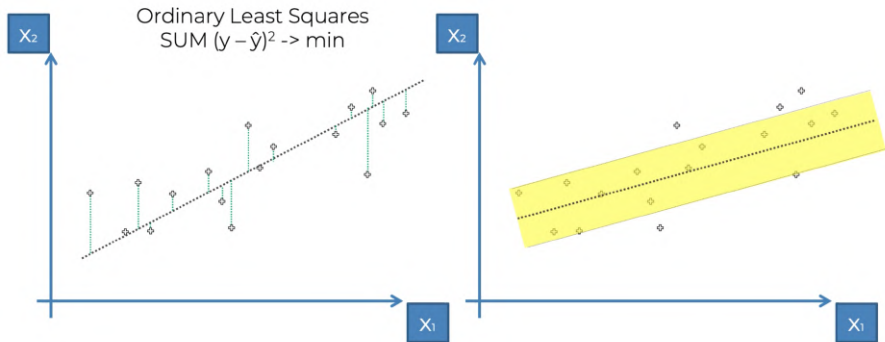
SVR Intuition



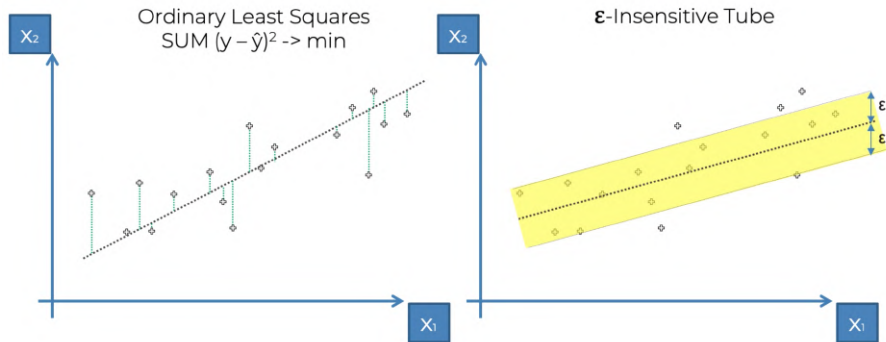
SVR Intuition



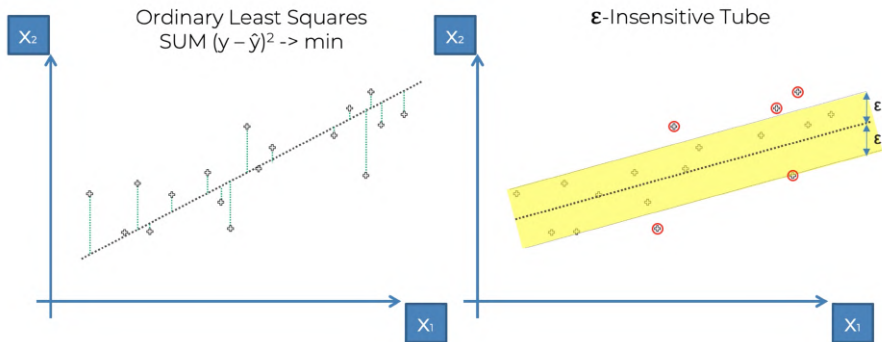
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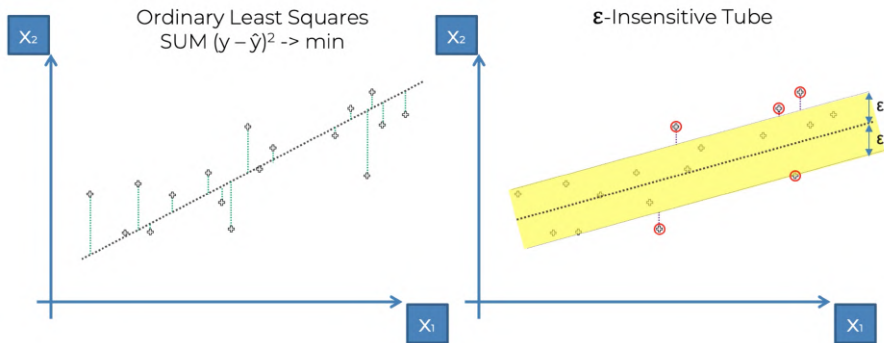
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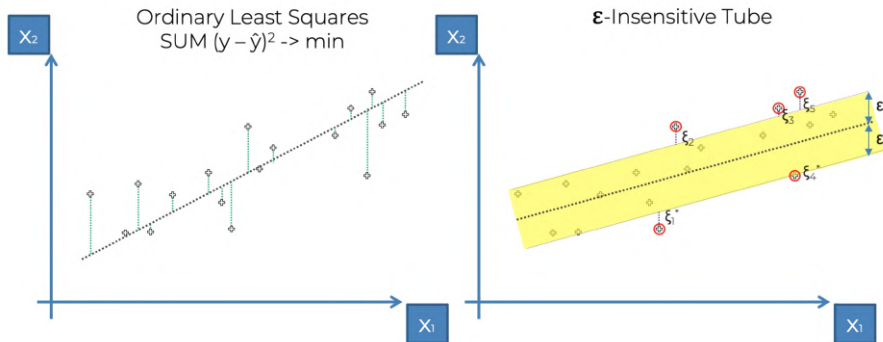
SVR Intuition



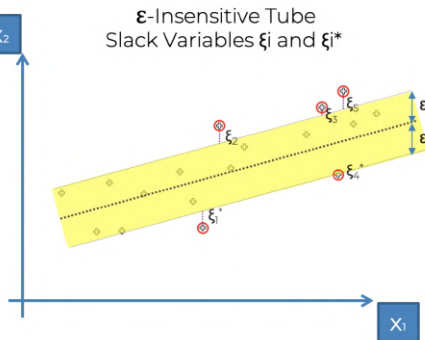
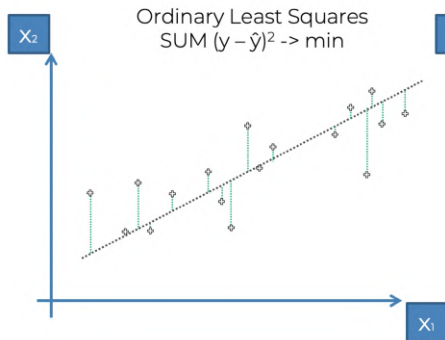
SVR Intuition



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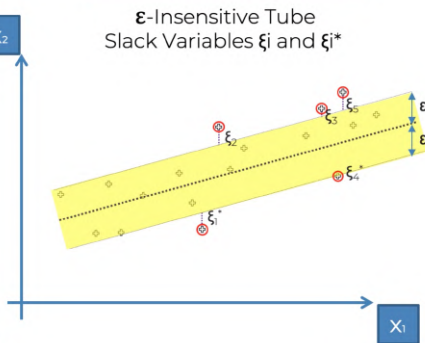
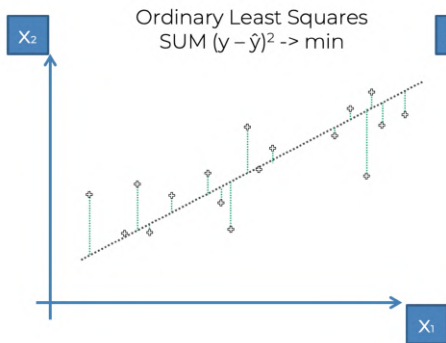


SVR Intuition



SVR Intuition

$$\frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + c \sum_{i=1}^m (\xi_i + \xi_i^*) \rightarrow \min$$



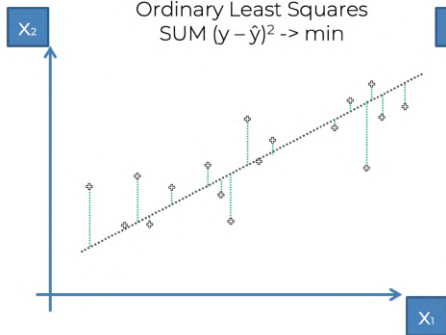
SVR Intuition

Here is a link
describing the SVR
function minimization:

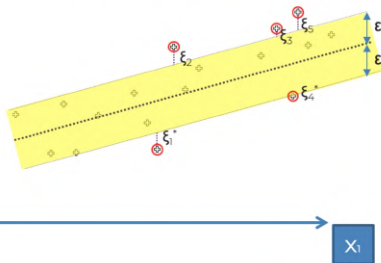
<https://towardsdatascience.com/an-introduction-to-support-vector-regression-svr-a3ebc1672c2#:~:text=SVR%20is%20a%20powerful%20algorithm,outside%20that%20acceptable%20error%20rate.>

$$\frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + c \sum_{i=1}^m (\xi_i + \xi_i^*) \rightarrow \min$$

Ordinary Least Squares
 $\text{SUM } (y - \hat{y})^2 \rightarrow \min$

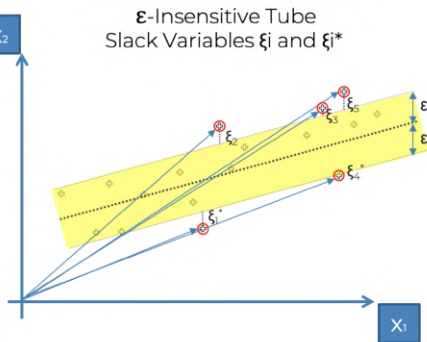
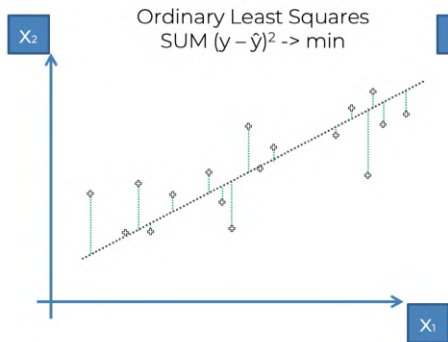


ϵ -Insensitive Tube
Slack Variables ξ_i and ξ_i^*



SVR Intuition

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SVR Intuition

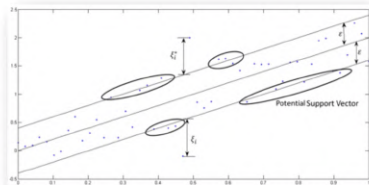
Additional Reading:

Chapter 4 – Support Vector Regression
(from: Efficient Learning Machines:
Theories, Concepts, and Applications for
Engineers and System Designers)

By Mariette Awad & Rahul Khanna (2015)

Link:

<https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/81523322.pdf>



Let's get Started!

Access Google Colaboratory through your Gmail account